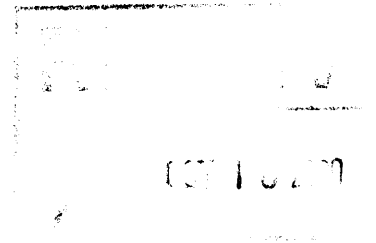


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being nominated, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.



1321

1. Name of Property

Historic Name Temple Historic District

Other name/site number none

2. Location

Roughly between Mesa Drive, Broadway Rd., Hobson & Main Streets not for publication

city/town: Mesa vicinity

state Arizona code: AZ county: Maricopa code: 013 zip code: 85201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Thomas W. Glavin AZSHPO
Signature of certifying official

30 OCTOBER 2000
Date

ARIZONA STATE PARKS
State or Federal agency and bureau

meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other(explain): _____

Carlson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

11/6/00
Date of Action

Property Name

Temple Historic District

County, State

Maricopa, Arizona

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private, public-local, public-state, public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Table with 3 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, and Resource Type (buildings, sites, structures, objects, total). Values: 62, 31, 0, 0, 0, 62, 31.

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, COMMERCE/TRADE: department store, COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, VACANT/NOT IN USE, COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

National Folk/Vernacular, Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Pueblo Revival, Spanish Eclectic, Ranch style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete, walls Brick, wood frame, (adobe?), roof Asphalt shingles, tile, wood shingles, other sheathing of stucco and wood siding

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- Criteria A-G with checkboxes and descriptions for property status.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development
Architectural Styles

Period of Significance

1910 - 1949

Significant Dates

1910 - Kimball Addition platted
1922 - Arizona Temple Addition platted
1924 - Stapley Acres platted

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets).

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Checkboxes for documentation status: preliminary determination, 36 CFR 67 request, previously listed, etc.

Primary location of Additional Data:

- Checkboxes for data location: State historic preservation office, Other state agency, Federal agency, etc.

Name of Repository:

Property Name

County, State

Temple Historic District

Maricopa, Arizona

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 66.5.....

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
A	12.....	423550.....	3697420.....	C	12.....	423960.....	3697000.....
B	12.....	423960.....	3697420.....	D	12.....	423760.....	3697000.....
E	12.....	423760.....	3696600.....	F	12.....	423550.....	3696600.....

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation 10-28

Bounday Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet 10-28

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Don W. Ryden, AIA, Debra M. Parmiter, RA, Doug Kupel, Ph.D. - historian.....

organization Ryden Architects..... date July 1999.....

street & number 902 W. McDowell Rd..... telephone 602/253-5381.....

city or town Phoenix, AZ 85007.....

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **Black and White photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FHPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name

street & number telephone

city & town state zip code

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Temple Historic District
Mesa, Maricopa County, AZ

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The Temple Historic District is found immediately east of the original Mesa Townsite and is composed primarily of two residential subdivisions, the Arizona Temple Addition opened in 1922 and the Stapley Addition opened in 1924. The district encompasses three north-south streets — Mesa Drive, Udall Street, and Lesueur Street - and is bounded on the north by Main Street and on the South by Broadway Road. These streets were named for Mormon pioneers which were instrumental in the settlement and founding of Mesa City (later called Mesa). The district is composed primarily of residential buildings with a few associated commercial properties and a very prominent religious property for which the residential district is named, the 1927 Arizona Temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints (also known as the LDS Temple).

Although the perimeter of the neighborhood has suffered from some modern intrusions and from the conversion of historic houses along Mesa Drive to commercial use, for the most part it retains its original residential character. On the north, south, and east sides of this district of Bungalow and Period Revival Style houses are post-WWII residential neighborhoods featuring Ranch Style houses. West of the district is the original Mesa Townsite which is a mixture of commercial and residential development representing many succeeding decades of architectural styles. The layout of streets and parcels in the Temple Historic District demonstrates the evolution of land

subdivision and street design in the earliest development beyond the limits of the original townsite. Also, the styles of the houses here are a visual record of the popular trends in Mesa's residential architecture in the early twentieth century.

DESCRIPTION

The Temple Historic District consists of two subdivisions that were platted adjacent to the original townsite of Mesa. This process of addition to the original townsite is an important step in the growth of Mesa. The additions which comprise the Temple Historic District mark a significant change in the original approach to community planning and development in Mesa. Although eastward expansion of Mesa beyond the townsite had been envisioned as early as 1910, it was the construction of the LDS Arizona Temple, completed in 1927, which actually spurred lot sales and home construction.

This suburban neighborhood, composed primarily of houses of similar size and styles, projects two different scales and levels of formality based upon the width and focus of the streets. The extension of First Avenue from the original townsite street grid pattern into the Arizona Temple Addition was designed as a formal, tree-lined boulevard. It created a powerful axis toward the LDS Temple as its visual terminus. The houses constructed along this stretch of First Avenue were marketed as being very prestigious for their visual association with the LDS Temple. For the potential Mormon homebuyers proximity to the temple was an important reason for settling in this

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Temple Historic District
Mesa, Maricopa County, AZ

neighborhood. The other streets in the district are much narrower and informal in character. They do not act as extensions of the wide townsite streets, nor do they focus upon the LDS Temple. They have a feeling of suburban informality and domestic scale which would become typical of subsequent residential subdivision development in Mesa. The typical lots in the Arizona Temple Addition vary from 47 feet by 136.6 feet to 63.9 feet by 128 feet.

The development of Stapley Acres, the second subdivision within the district, occurred during three periods - two historic and one modern. The evolution of its development is readily evident today based upon the styles of buildings and the alteration of its street pattern. The distribution of house styles implies that most of the west half of Stapley Acres was built out before World War II and that the east half was completed after the war. Bungalows and Period Revival cottages, with a few early, transitional Ranch Style houses, are found in the west half of the subdivision, while post-war Ranch Style houses dominate the east half.

The initial concept for the subdivision and marketing of Stapley Acres changed drastically before the parcels were actually laid out and sold. As originally platted in July of 1924, Stapley Acres was envisioned for sale to suburban "gentleman farmers" as acreages (hence the name "Acres"). The subdivision contained ten lots which were 60 feet by 198 feet fronting on Hobson Street and seventeen lots which were 66 feet by 603 feet fronting on South Temple Street (now Second Avenue). Perhaps the

concept of garden lots adjacent to the original townsite did not prove to be a popular real estate commodity or the developers determined that higher density suburban homesites would be more profitable as well as more sellable. Although the reason for the change in subdivision pattern is not known, lots at Stapley Acres turned out to be far less than an acre in size when they actually were developed and sold. The resulting lots for a single-family dwelling are about 60 feet by 120 feet.

As seen today, the historic residential fabric of the original Stapley Acres subdivision has been split in half by modern development. The addition, as developed, was originally composed of three north-south streets - Udall Street, Lesueur Street, and Pioneer Street - defining four residential blocks. During the modern era Lesueur Street was abandoned to combine the two interior residential blocks into a larger single block. Many of the early houses were demolished and their parcels combined with the abandoned public right-of-way to create sites for a new apartment complex and an LDS Church.

Because of the modern intrusion at the center of Stapley Acres splitting the earlier from the later historic houses, only the pre-WWII west portion of the addition is joined with the architecturally related Arizona Temple Addition as part of the Temple Historic District. This early portion includes the houses along Mesa Drive and both sides of Udall Street. Those houses on the easternmost block between Pioneer Street and Hobson Street are of the later era and thus should be considered for future National

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Temple Historic District
Mesa, Maricopa County, AZ

Register listing as part of a historic district addressing post-war Ranch Style house development to the south.

The third portion of the Temple Historic District consists of the four large parcels at its south end. These parcels contain three commercial buildings - two historic and one modern - and a small municipal park, Stapley Park. The method of creation of these four parcels was different from that of the adjacent residential subdivisions. These properties were platted as lot splits from Blocks 89 and 90. The commercial buildings and park served the local residents during the historic period.

The fourth portion of the Temple Historic District is the 20-acre tract which is the site for the LDS Temple. It is this property for which the Arizona Temple Addition was named and for which the historic district is also named. This site was selected for the LDS Temple in September of 1919 and construction began in 1922 continuing until 1927. The LDS Temple is individually eligible for listing on the National Register as well as being included within the Temple Historic District as a property contributing to the significance of the district.

Architectural Styles

The architectural styles within the district reflect the different periods of development characteristic of Mesa and the nearby cities of Phoenix and Tempe. The early architectural styles include Bungalow Style, Period or Tudor Revival, and National Folk expressions influenced

by popular high styles. Most of these homes were constructed during the period after the LDS Temple was completed in 1927 until about 1933 when the Great Depression virtually curtailed home construction in Mesa. The later and more commonly found architectural styles found within the district are the Transitional/Early Ranch and Ranch Style. This evolution of Ranch Style house reflects the economic recovery from the depression during the late 1930s and the population boom which occurred after World War Two. It was after the war also that several commercial buildings were constructed adjacent to the subdivisions to serve this booming neighborhood.

CHARACTER OF THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The character of the Temple Historic District is defined by the contrasting scale of its well landscaped streets and by the variety of its architectural styles. The Arizona LDS Temple is the visual focus of the neighborhood and the religious center of the original residents.

The Streetscapes

The dramatic contrast in scale between the wide boulevard of First Avenue and the narrow subdivision streets (Udall Street, Lesueur Street, and Kimball Street) marks the transformation of approach to community planning and development in Mesa. The extension of First Avenue into the Arizona Temple Addition from the original Mesa townsite is a remnant of the "City of Zion" street plan incorporated into the original plat of the town by

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Temple Historic District
Mesa, Maricopa County, AZ

its Mormon founders. As prescribed by the Church fathers for the establishment of towns throughout the West, the City of Zion plan consisted of a grid of wide streets separating square blocks. Such was the layout of the Mesa townsite. However, the size of the original townsite was not sufficient to accommodate its growing population. Additional land adjacent to the townsite was needed for urban expansion.

Within the plans for town expansion, it was important to the local Church leaders to visually connect their long-desired temple with the original townsite by extending the existing broad boulevard of First Avenue to reach their new religious center. But it was also important to them to be economical with the subdivision of land for higher density residential use. Therefore residential streets of the new additions were laid out in narrower widths than the arterial streets allowing more land for construction of single-family houses.

The transformation of the town from a rural setting to a suburban setting and the replacement of the horse and buggy by the automobile also influenced the approach to subdividing undeveloped land adjacent to the original townsite. Thus the original broad boulevards were abandoned in favor of narrower streets and the square farm blocks were abandoned in favor of rectangular residential blocks.

While the character of the architecture and landscaping is similar on each street of the Temple Historic District, the

contrasting spatial relationship of the narrow and wide streets gives a visitor to this district a feeling that the district is split in two parts by First Avenue. However, in reality the wide street is not so much a split as it is a link — the wide street unifies the townsite with the temple. It reflects the reason for this district's development — the Arizona LDS Temple. First Avenue provides a symbolic, almost ceremonial, approach to the temple.

The other streets in the district reflect more efficient (and profitable) patterns of land subdivision. Long rectangular blocks with narrow streets allowed developers to achieve greater densities and thus more profits from the sale of lots and houses. Before the 1950s when subdivisions were platted with wide, shallow lots for Ranch Style houses with rambling floor plans, broad front facades with integral carports, residential subdivisions were laid out with narrow, deep lots to allow for narrow houses with detached garages at the rear of the property. These narrow lots for bungalows and Period Revival cottages are found here in the Temple Historic District.

The use of concrete curbs, gutters, and sidewalks in the Temple District also reflects a change from rural landscapes to more suburban landscapes. Tree lawns can be found on First Avenue which originally were planted with many shade trees framing an impressive view corridor to the temple.

The landscaping in the Temple Historic District is very dense and mature in the older Arizona Temple Addition and more open, less dense in the later Stapley Acres

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subdivision. The lack of tree lawns in Stapley Acres separating the sidewalk from the street represents the transition from a Bungalow style neighborhood to a Ranch style neighborhood where the streets belonged to the vehicles rather than to the pedestrians.

The Architectural Styles

The distribution of architectural styles in the neighborhood reflects the lengthy development of the neighborhood. The earliest homes are found in the Temple Addition in the north half of the district. Later Ranch style houses can be found between bungalows and cottages. This mixture of styles reflects a long period of build-out where construction ceased in the pre-1930s subdivisions during the depression and the war only to boom again in peacetime. The styles in the southern half of the district, in Stapley Acres, are primarily of the Transitional/Early Ranch and Ranch style of homes which was a response to post-World War II housing demands.

The primary residential building type is the single-family home, but there are a few duplexes found in the neighborhood as well. This further demonstrates the trend towards more urban development from the original rural development of the townsite. Both Tudor and Bungalow style duplexes can be found along First Avenue. The marketing slogan for this street was for "Temple-view lots at a Bargain." The duplexes provided a nice complement to the larger homes found on the street in terms of similar scale and massing while increasing the density of units in

response to housing demands in the area.

The materials and ornamentation of the district's houses reveal the residents' differing levels of income and sophistication. The homes in the Temple Addition, especially along First Avenue, are some of the larger homes in the neighborhood. The homes in Stapley Acres are smaller and more modest in their detailing and massing. While working- and middle-class people generally shared the same tastes in popular residential styles throughout their neighborhood's period of development and significance, their ability to pay for high-style architecture differed. The use of certain materials and the detailing of their houses reflected the amount of money they had to spend on their homes. There are examples of large two-story bungalows beside smaller Transitional/Early Ranch homes in the Temple Historic District indicating the integration of two socio-economic groups.

INTEGRITY

The Temple Historic District retains sufficient architectural integrity to convey its historic character. Its urban plan and street features, residential and commercial architecture, and landscaping still appear essentially as they did during the early to mid-twentieth century.

The setting for the houses has changed little since 1949. Small houses were built on single parcels creating a rhythm of the house facades along the streets. The

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building setbacks are very uniform on each street also creating a continuity of "street wall." Inappropriate in-fill development which does not respond to the scale, patterns, setbacks, and rhythm established by the historic homes could adversely effect the historic character of the neighborhood. Development of modern buildings has occurred primarily on the edges of the district along the major streets of Mesa Drive and Main Street.

The integrity of most of the contributing properties within the district is high. Alterations to the houses, if any, can be characterized as home-owner repairs or additions to the rear for growing families. Original wood shingle roofing has been replaced commonly with asphalt shingles without appreciable effect on the integrity of the houses. Some original windows have been replaced with modern aluminum units, but most are fitted very nearly to the size of the original openings. Additions have been constructed on the rear of numerous homes without effecting the streetscape facades. Non-contributing properties within the district include both modern residences (post-1949) and altered historic properties. Many of the altered historic properties are residential buildings along Mesa Drive which have been converted to commercial use.

The greatest threat to the historic integrity of the Temple Historic District at the time of this writing is the inappropriate development of the vacant parcels fronting on Mesa Drive and the vacant through-parcels simultaneously fronting Kimball Avenue and Second Avenue. Insensitive commercial or multi-family residential

in-fill on these lots with inappropriate designs and multi-story structures could be disastrous in this small historic district. Also, the heavy-handed remodeling or demolition of historic houses on the perimeter of the district for commercial use is a very real threat.

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Temple Historic District
Mesa, Maricopa County, AZ

INVENTORY LIST OF CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

Inv.#	Common Name or Building Type	Property Address	Arch'l. Style	Const. Date
T133	Frihoff Nielson House	201 S. Mesa Dr.	Vernacular w/Tudor Inf.	1934
T134	Frihoff Nielson House	163 S. Mesa Dr.	Tudor	1937
T135	"Kate" Clawson House	159 S. Mesa Dr.	Spanish Colonial Revival	1928
T136	Frank Anderson House	153 S. Mesa Dr.	Bungalow	1926
T137	House	253 S. Udall St.	Ranch	C. 1949
T138	House	247 S. Udall St.	Ranch	c. 1949
T140	Duplex	237-39 S. Udall St.	Ranch	C. 1949
T141	House	219 S. Udall St.	Ranch	C. 1949
T142	John Butler House	443-445 E. 2 nd Ave.	Vernacular w/Bungalow Infl.	1930
T143	House	444 E. 3 rd Ave.	Transitional/Early Ranch	C. 1949
T148	Fred Laird House	449 E. Kimball Ave.	Bungalow	1928-29
T149	Verona S. Whiting House	453 E. Kimball Ave.	Bungalow	1929
T150	Tanner House	455 E. Kimball Ave.	Transitional/Early Ranch	1948
T151	Mary Driggs Duplex	461-63 E. Kimball Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1941
T152	Lt. Vernon Buehler House	144-46 S. Lesueur	Minimal Traditional	1943-44
T153	House	454 E. 2 nd Ave.	Transitional/Early Ranch	1947
T155	Alfred Freestone House	404 E. Kimball Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1941
T156	House	415 E. 1 st Ave.	Transitional/Early Ranch	1947
T157	Mary Beeler House	421 E. 1 st Ave.	Tudor	1938-39
T158	Frank & Mary Tyler House	427-29 E. 1 st Ave.	Bungalow	1929
T159	Duplex	433-435 E. 1 st Ave.	Tudor	1939
T160	J.S. Spiker House	441 E. 1 st Ave.	Spanish Colonial Revival	1927-28
T161	Don Smith House	445-447 E. 1 st Ave.	Tudor	1932
T162	Morris Phelps House	455 E. 1 st Ave.	Vernacular	1928

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Temple Historic District
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T163	Marion L. Flake House	461 E. 1 st Ave.	Vernacular w/Span. Col. Infl.	1927-28
T163b	House	452 ½ E. Kimball Ave.	Bungalow	1945
T164	Bert V. Harris House	116 S. Lesueur	Spanish Colonial Revival	1933-35
T165	Marshall Foulk House	120-22 S. Lesueur	Minimal Traditional	1939
T166	Joshua & Arrilla Udall House	440 E. Kimball Ave.	Bungalow	1937
T167	Skousen House	430 E. Kimball Ave.	Transitional/Early Ranch	1947
T168	Victoria Hunnicutt House	424 E. Kimball Ave.	Vernacular	1940
T169	Eason House	408 E. Kimball Ave.	Transitional/Early Ranch	1947
T170	F.V. Anderson House	404 E. 1 st Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1942
T171	Miller House	59 S. Mesa Dr.	Transitional/Early Ranch	1947
T172	W.W. Ellsworth House	55 S. Mesa Dr.	Territorial Vernacular	Pre 1922
T173	Ruth's Beauty Shop	51 S. Mesa Dr.	Territorial Vernacular	Pre-1922
T176	Tyler House	34 S. Udall St.	Transitional/Early Ranch	1947
T177	Tenney House	38 S. Udall St.	Transitional/Early Ranch	1945
T178	House	44 S. Udall St.	Transitional/Early Ranch	1945
T179	Martin Young Jr. House	50 S. Udall St.	Ranch	1939-42
T180	Anthony Bentley House	54 S. Udall St.	Minimal Traditional	1942
T181	House	58 S. Udall St.	Transitional/Early Ranch	c. 1949
T182	Savage House	424-26 E. 1 st Ave.	French Provincial/French Ecc.	1934
T183	John F. Nash House	416 E. 1 st Ave.	Bungalow	1929
T184	Sims Ray House	410 E. 1 st Ave.	Vernacular w/Bungalow Infl.	1944
T185	Ray Killian House	440 E. 1 st Ave.	Minimal Traditional	1943
T187	House	48 S. Udall St.	Vernacular	1939
T188	Huish House	45 S. Udall St.	Transitional/Early Ranch	1945
T189	House	41 S. Udall St.	Transitional/Early Ranch	C. 1949
T190	House	37 S. Udall St.	Transitional/Early Ranch	c. 1949

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Temple Historic District
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T193	Jones House	32 S. Lesueur St.	Transitional/Early Ranch	1949
T194	House	40 S. Lesueur St.	Transitional/Early Ranch	C. 1949
T195	John Bond House	44 S. Lesueur St.	Sonoran w/Bung. Infl.	1923
T196	House	52 S. Lesueur St.	Vernacular	1936
T198	Dr. Melvin Kent House	454 E. 1 st Ave.	Tudor	1933
T199	House	444 E. 1 st Ave.	Tudor	1938
T200	House	18 S. Udall St.	Ranch	C. 1949
T201	House	22 S. Udall St.	Transitional/Early Ranch	c. 1949
T202	House	24 S. Udall St.	Transitional/Early Ranch	C. 1949
T203	Kirby's Furniture	222-234 E. Broadway	Commercial Box	c. 1949
T204	Temple Beth Shalom	316 S. Lesueur	Modern	C. 1925
T205	LDS Arizona Temple	101 S. Lesueur	Neo-Classical	1927

Non-Contributing Properties

135 S. Mesa Dr.	Age
125 S. Mesa Dr.	Age
211 S. Mesa Dr.	Age
245 S. Mesa Dr.	Age
53 S. Udall St.	Integrity
114 S. Lesueur St.	Age
110 S. Lesueur St.	Age/Integrity
50 S. Lesueur St.	Integrity
407-411 E. 1 st Ave.	Age
425 E. 1 st Ave.	Age
464 E. 1 st Ave.	Age

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Temple Historic District
Mesa, Maricopa County, AZ

458 E. Kimball Ave.	Integrity
450 E. Kimball Ave.	Age
436 E. Kimball Ave.	Integrity
420 E. Kimball Ave.	Integrity
447 E. Kimball Ave.	Age
415 E. 2 nd Ave.	Age
417 E. 2 nd Ave.	Age
425-427 E. 2 nd Ave.	Age
208 S. Udall St.	Age
210-212 S. Udall St.	Age
214-216 S. Udall St.	Age
218-220 S. Udall St.	Age
222-224 S. Udall St.	Age
236 S. Udall St.	Age
248 S. Udall St.	Age
252 S. Udall St.	Age
231 S. Udall St.	Age
233 S. Udall St.	Age
243 S. Udall St.	Integrity
436 E. 3 rd Ave.	Age

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Temple Historic District
Mesa, Maricopa County, AZ

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Temple Historic District in Mesa illustrates the early to mid-twentieth century growth in the suburbs east of the Mesa Townsite. This area provides an excellent example of the extension of Mesa into suburban subdivisions outside the original town boundaries starting in the second decade of the twentieth century. The Temple Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion "A" in the area of Community Planning and Development for its relationship to broad patterns of community development in Mesa. The Temple Historic District illustrates important examples of architectural styles common in Arizona during the first half of the twentieth century. The Temple Historic District is considered significant under National Register Criterion "C" for the architectural styles and periods that it represents. The period of significance for the district starts in 1910 with the platting of the Kimball subdivision and continues until 1949, the end of the 50-year period of significance for the National Register. The district is considered significant at the local level.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The development of Mesa has generally been divided into five periods of growth. The first period encompasses the beginnings of Mormon settlement in the Salt River Valley in 1877 and the establishment of the Mesa City town plat in 1883. The second period corresponds to Mesa's first

boom years from 1890 to 1898. Three periods of rapid growth characterize Mesa in the first half of the twentieth century: from 1906 to 1921, from 1927 to 1931, and from 1935 to 1940. The periods of rapid growth were interspersed with periods of static growth and depression. A drought at the turn of the century curtailed growth, as did an economic slump following World War One. The Great Depression also limited new construction in Mesa, as did restrictions brought on by shortages during World War Two. Mesa grew tremendously in the years following World War Two, making the second half of the twentieth century starting after 1945 separate and distinct from its first five decades.

Initial Settlement, 1877 to 1883

Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS) founded an agricultural settlement in the Salt River Valley in 1877 that would grow to become part of the community of Mesa. A group of LDS settlers arrived in 1877 and founded a community close to the Salt River known first as Utahville and later as Lehi. Daniel Jones led this first group of settlers. This group started construction of the Utah Ditch from the Salt River to provide water for the agricultural enterprise.

Mesa proper got its start in January of 1878 when a second group of LDS pioneers arrived from Utah and Idaho to make the Salt River Valley their home. Known as the Mesa Company, prominent members of the second group of LDS immigrants included Charles Crismon, George W. Serrine, Francis Martin Pomeroy, and Charles

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I. Robson. This second group selected a location on flat table land above the river to the south of Lehi, thus the name "Mesa." In May of 1878 T.C. Serrine located a section of land suitable for a townsite and deeded it to the community. Three men were designated to serve as trustees to distribute the land. The first trustees were C.R. Robinson, G.W. Serrine, and F.M. Pomeroy. The second group of pioneers started a canal to serve the mesa lands. Known as the Mesa Canal, this irrigation canal also took water from the Salt River.

Families received portions of the townsite based on the value of labor and materials they contributed to the construction of the Mesa Canal. On August 29, 1881, Ted Serrine received the final homestead certificate for Section 22 which contained the Mesa townsite. Residents petitioned the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors for incorporation as a town on July 5, 1883. Mesa received incorporated status as a town on July 15, 1883.

Between 1878 and 1883 a regular influx of Mormon (LDS) colonists arrived to settle near the townsite. Mormons in Utah received the news that rich farming land was available along the Salt River with anticipation. A large group of settlers arrived on January 17, 1879. This group increased the population of the town by fifty. On January 19, 1880, a third large group arrived. Other settlers arrived in smaller groups, gradually building out the community of Mesa.

William N. Standage headed the third large group, arriving on January 19, 1880. Other prominent names among this

group included Chauncey F. Rogers, Hyrum W. Pew, and Henry Standage. This group felt that most of the best land in the townsite was already taken, so they went about one mile west and established a community named Stringtown. The Mesa Canal Company gave permission to extend the canal to their location. The settlement took its name for its shape as it paralleled the canal.

The early settlers realized the importance of education for their children and the establishment of a school was a priority. In 1879 Mary Pomeroy began teaching classes in a shed at what is now Serrine and First Avenue. In 1882, residents constructed a dedicated school building of adobe at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Center Street.

The plat of the Mesa City townsite followed a plan established by LDS leader Joseph Smith in 1833. This plan was originally created for the proposed City of Zion that was to be constructed near Independence, Missouri. With the forced migration of LDS settlers from Missouri, most of the new towns established by the pioneers in the West - including Mesa City - followed the same plat.

Smith's plan called for streets 132 feet wide on a grid one square mile wide. Each block contained eight rectangular lots one and one-quarter acre in size. While the original 1833 plan envisioned three large blocks at the town center, the plat of Mesa City contained only two public squares - one in the northern portion of the plat (Block 30) and one to the south (Block 20). To complete the plan, the entire town was ringed on all four sides with blocks

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only one lot deep. Two small blocks totalling about six acres were reserved north of town boundary on the north section line of Section 22 for a burying ground. An unusual feature of Smith's plan was that the frontage of the blocks faced in alternating sections - the lots on one block were oriented north and south while on the adjacent block the lots were oriented east and west.

Slow Steady Growth, 1883-1889

From 1883 to 1890 Mesa City grew slowly into a small Mormon settlement that served as the center of an agricultural community. The population grew from approximately 100 in 1878 to 400 in 1890. During this time period residents occupied themselves with establishing a town government, building houses and business enterprises, and looking after social and religious needs.

The first election authorized by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors took place in August of 1883. Residents selected A.F. Macdonald as Mayor, Charles I. Robson as Recorder, Wellington Richens as Marshall, J.H. Carter as Treasurer, H.C. Longmore as Assessor, and Hyrum S. Phelps as Poundmaster. Elijah Pomeroy, George W. Serrine, and William Passey served as town council members.

One of the lasting activities of the early town council was the re-naming of Mesa's streets. The 1883 plat named only five east-west streets, from First Street to Fifth Street - leaving the streets on the edge of town un-named. In a

similar fashion, north-south streets were designated from "A" Street to "E" Street, again leaving two un-named streets on the edge of town.

On May 3, 1884, the town council designated the major north-south street in town as Centre (Center) Street and the major east-west thoroughfare as Main Street. Streets north of Main were designated as streets (First through Third) and streets south of Main were designated as avenues (First through Third). Center Street divided the town, with addresses on its west side listed as "west" and addresses on its east side listed as "east." The town council honored early settlers by designating other north-south streets after prominent Mesa pioneers. From the west these included Crismon (originally Maricopa and now Country Club Drive), Morris, Robson, Macdonald, Serrine, Hibbert, Pomeroy, and Hobson (now Mesa Drive). The streets on the north and south edges of town also honored early settlers: Lewis (now University Drive) on the north and Newell (now Broadway Road) on the south.

The availability of building materials limited construction of houses in early Mesa. Francis Pomeroy built the first building of cottonwood posts and arrowweed. Charles Mallory constructed the first adobe house. Other adobes soon followed. This construction material was easily available. Because adobe construction was labor intensive, the raising of houses became a community affair - from making the adobe bricks to placing the rafters made with the little lumber available. The number of houses in Mesa reached thirty-seven in 1884, rising to seventy-eight by 1890.

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The slow growth of the town necessitated some changes to the original plat. In 1893 town officials realized that the original plat was in error due to faulty surveying equipment. The old chain used to survey the town in 1883 had stretched so that it was fourteen inches too long. The council hired Dr. Alexander Trippel and his son to re-survey the town. The council recorded this as the official plat of the town with the Maricopa County Recorder on March 23, 1894. The following year, on June 10, 1895, the town council officially dedicated the streets and alleys in the town as public right-of-way. This dedication plat was recorded with the county on June 12, 1895.

In addition to homes, Mesa residents also established business enterprises. The most significant of these was the Zenos Cooperative Mercantile and Manufacturing Institution. Its establishment and construction mirrored the early growth of Mesa. The first small Zenos building was constructed by A.F. Macdonald and George Bush in May of 1883, signalling the end of Mesa's early years. A large two-story building was added in 1889, signalling the start of Mesa's late nineteenth century boom. This was a cooperative business enterprise where members donated labor. It provided a market for their agricultural goods and a location where manufactured goods could be taken in trade. Zenos was the hub of Mesa's early economy.

Although the pioneers had referred to the town as Mesa City from its first plat in 1883, the US Postal Service refused to recognize it as a name for the town. Officials believed it would cause confusion with the town of

Mesaville on the San Pedro River. Accordingly, the official post office at Mesa was known as Hayden starting in 1881. Residents changed the name to Zenos in 1886. Finally, in 1889, the Mesa Post Office was officially established, confirming the name of the town. George Passey was the first postmaster.

Mesa in the 1880s could be described as a pleasant, pastoral community. The large lots were filled with orchards, vineyards, and gardens. An extensive agricultural country surrounded the town. This early community reflected Smith's plan for a self-sufficient town based on agriculture. Mesa remained a typical Mormon settlement of large garden lots through the decade.

Although the growth of Mesa was slow during the 1880s, Phoenix, its neighbor to the east, achieved rapid growth during this period. This culminated with the re-location of the territorial capitol from Prescott to Phoenix in 1889. Investors, impressed with the business climate of Phoenix, soon began to look elsewhere in the Salt River Valley for economic ventures. Potential residents, impressed with the possibilities in the Territorial Capitol, began to expand their view of potential home sites to other areas in the Salt River Valley.

Early Boom Years, 1890-1898

Combined with the growth of the Salt River Valley as a whole during this period, specific events in Mesa over the next few years changed the appearance of the community. The discovery of a mining district in the Superstition

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Mountains to the east of Mesa added a new aspect to the economy. An expansion of irrigated agriculture in the area surrounding Mesa solidified the role of the community as the center of an agricultural area. These changes encouraged a large number of non-Mormons to arrive in Mesa and make the community their home. By 1898, Mesa was home to individuals with a wide range of religious beliefs.

In 1891 for prospectors from Mesa discovered gold in the Superstition mountains just east of the town. A boomtown named Goldfield quickly sprung up around the Mammoth Mine. Over the next six years, the Mammoth Mine produced more than one million dollars in gold. The discovery led to a gold rush in the eastern portion of the Salt River Valley as others came to try their luck at the diggings.

Mesa's location at the eastern end of the Salt River Valley made it a natural location for supplying the growing mining industry in the mountainous area to its east. Mesa was the closest large town to the mountains and so served as a center of supply for the mining region. The arrival of a branch line railroad in 1895 linked Mesa with the growing economy of the Territorial Capitol at Phoenix. A subsidiary of the Maricopa and Phoenix Railroad, the Maricopa, Phoenix and Salt River Railroad was constructed to prevent an extension of the competing Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway which had reached Phoenix in 1895. As the most eastern location on the branch railroad line, Mesa served as a point of departure for miners and as a source of mining supplies.

The reputation of the Salt River Valley as a prime agricultural region also attracted new settlers to Mesa. By 1890 the irrigation canals serving the area allowed the cultivation of 2,500 acres. A flood in 1891 heavily damaged the riverside community of Lehi and demonstrated that the Salt River could successfully irrigate additional acreage in the Mesa area if the floods could be controlled. In 1891 Dr. A.J. Chandler incorporated the Consolidated Canal Company and began to plan changes and improvements to the Mesa Canal.

The Consolidated Canal Company enlarged the headgate of the Mesa Canal to allow more water to enter. Chandler constructed a new, larger, canal to connect the headgate with the Mesa Canal. After two miles, Chandler added a division gate to divert water into a new canal. This eastern branch of the canal was called the Consolidated Canal. The western branch, known as the Crosscut Canal, served additional lands by connecting with the Tempe and Utah Canals. The third branch was the original Mesa Canal.

This increased economic activity led to additional commercial development in Mesa. Between 1890 and 1893, entrepreneurs constructed two new hotels in Mesa, established the Mesa City Bank, and built business blocks such as the Farmers Exchange (Hunsaker Building), the Pomeroy Block, and the Passey Block. From 1894 to 1898, additional commercial buildings were added to Mesa's downtown. These included the Barnett Building, B.F. Johnson Building, and the Code & Salter Building.

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The expansion of economic opportunities brought both Mormon and non-Mormon alike to Mesa. The community continued to exist as a magnet for Mormon settlement, as evidenced by the construction of the LDS Maricopa Stake Tabernacle in 1896. However, the community also welcomed persons with other religious beliefs. The establishment of the Methodist Church in 1893 and the Baptist Church in 1895 indicated to potential settlers that Mesa welcomed individuals from all denominations.

The population of Mesa reached 648 in 1894. By 1900, the number of residents climbed to 722. By all appearances, Mesa was on the verge of a boom. An established downtown business district catered to the needs of miners and residents. An expanded system of canals brought new areas into cultivation. Mesa had ample room to grow into the surrounding regions.

The Drought, 1898-1905

The dreams of Mesa residents for prosperity ended quickly when a drought descended upon the land. Weather patterns are cyclical, and in desert areas the pattern is perhaps more pronounced than elsewhere because of the importance of water to the thirsty land. Following the great flood of 1891, the years from 1892 to 1893 were very dry. Another dry year occurred in 1895.

While these short dry periods were severe, a drought which began in 1898 and continued until 1905 severely tested the staying power of Mesa residents. The normal flow of water in the Salt River was greatly reduced. This

left many acres which had previously received water from the river through canals dry. Seeds and seedlings, planted with much anticipation, withered in the dry ground. The needed rains failed to appear. Orchards and vineyards died.

Compounding the situation, a devastating fire in 1898 clouded the economic picture for Mesa. The Cosby Grocery Store and the Passey & Mets Furniture Store on the south side of Main Street burned to the ground. A lack of water for fighting the fire contributed to its severity. The conflagration led to the creation of a volunteer fire department, but the root cause - the water shortage - remained.

While many farmers continued to wait for rain, others left the Salt River Valley. The exodus and poor conditions effected merchants in town as well. Conditions in Mesa were bleak. More and more residents began to ask themselves the question: should I stay or should I go?

The hardy souls who decided to remain realized that they needed to find a way to save the water during floods that flowed down the river without being used. The saved water, if stored behind a dam, could then be released slowly during times of drought to provide a regular water supply and even out the cycles of flood and drought. It was clear that a large dam was needed for the Salt River, but this task was beyond the capability of the small farmers in the Salt River Valley.

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Starting in 1900, Valley farmers, including those in Mesa, began to lobby the Federal government for a help to build a dam. Congress obliged in 1902 when it passed the National Reclamation Act. This Federal legislation established the US Reclamation Service (now the Bureau of Reclamation) and authorized the construction of dams in the arid Western states. In March of 1903 the Reclamation Service selected the Salt River for one of its first projects. Construction of Roosevelt Dam at the junction of Tonto Creek and the Salt River, far upstream from Mesa, began in 1906.

First Twentieth Century Boom, 1906-1921

The construction of Roosevelt Dam brought many new workers into Mesa, generating an improved economy and creating a demand for housing and business services. The great drought ended in 1905, allowing a return to normal flow of water in the Salt River and a resumption of agriculture at regular levels. The start of dam construction and the end of the drought signaled the beginning of a fifteen-year boom period for Mesa. This period is punctuated by the completion of Roosevelt Dam in 1911 and World War One from 1914 to 1918. The Great War generated a tremendous demand for the agricultural products of the Salt River Valley. All of these conditions led to a rapid increase of population in Mesa.

The construction of Roosevelt Dam brought new life into Mesa's mercantile community. The location of Mesa at the eastern end of the railroad in the Salt River Valley meant that the town served as the shipping point for all

supplies to the dam site. The Federal government constructed a road to the dam, called the Apache Trail, that left Mesa and wound its way through the rugged mountains to the remote dam. Although the dam site could also be reached from Globe, nearly all the supplies for the massive construction project were off-loaded in Mesa for transport to the dam. A second railroad, the Phoenix and Eastern, was constructed from Phoenix through Mesa to Winkelman from 1902 to 1904. This second rail line improved transportation to Mesa and solidified its position as the shipping point for the dam.

In addition to the massive Roosevelt Dam far upstream on the Salt River, the Reclamation Service also constructed Granite Reef Diversion Dam on the river in the vicinity of Mesa. Granite Reef was a low dam that raised the water level of the river just enough to divert it into canals serving the north and south sides of the Salt River Valley. Completed in 1908, Granite Reef Dam was the key to the water distribution system in the valley.

The construction boom benefitted Mesa merchants who did considerable business with contractors working on the Salt River reclamation project. This, in turn, lured additional residents to Mesa to take jobs in the transportation and retail segments of the economy. The population of Mesa expanded from 722 in 1900 to 1,700 in 1910. These new residents needed houses and services. The population expansion spurred a demand for residential construction in Mesa.

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During the early years of expansion in Mesa property owners merely split their large lots into smaller and smaller parcels. The land freed by the lot splits became the location for new houses within the limits of the original townsite. This informal process governed the growth of Mesa during its early years. In later years, original townsite blocks which remained substantially undeveloped would serve as the location for regular platted subdivisions. However, the process of small, informal subdivision of the original large lots also continued.

While the construction of Roosevelt Dam starting in 1906 contributed to the resurrection of Mesa from the drought, its completion in 1911 triggered a second expansion of the economy. The dam guaranteed an adequate supply of water to valley farmers. Flood water would no longer flow unused past Mesa. It was captured behind the dam and released slowly through the dry months to nourish a growing number of agricultural acres in the Mesa area. Founded as an agricultural town, Mesa continued to be the center of agriculture in the eastern Salt River Valley during the first half of the twentieth century.

The completion of Roosevelt Dam paved the way for statehood in Arizona. In 1912, Congress and President William H. Taft finally freed Arizona from its territorial status by designating it the forty-eighth state. Arizona and Mesa had matured.

One benchmark of Mesa's development during this period was the expansion of the community beyond the limits of the original townsite. In 1910 developers Edwin M.

LeBaron and James Miller, Jr., platted the North Evergreen subdivision to Mesa. This large subdivision, consisting of eight blocks containing 24 lots each, was located north of the northern boundary of the town. A second subdivision, Evergreen Acres, was also platted the same year north of North Evergreen. These subdivisions beyond the original townsite are evidence of Mesa's need for additional housing.

Mesa experienced further growth during World War One when high prices for cotton encouraged agricultural development in the Salt River Valley of central Arizona. The World War had disrupted cotton production in its traditional areas of supply, such as Egypt and the Sudan, because Britain had imposed an embargo on the product to ensure its supply during World War One. Manufacturers in the United States faced a severe shortage of the fiber which was used for clothing and in the fabrication of tires. The discovery of a long-staple variety of Pima cotton in Arizona, combined with the long growing season and ample water supplies of the Salt River Valley, transformed Arizona into one of the world's largest producers of cotton.

The success of the reclamation project and the prosperity of the area led the municipality of Mesa to purchase its own gas and electric company. Rather than establish a competing utility, Mesa purchased the existing Southside Gas & Electric Company. This purchase resulted in a profitable city business, so much so that Mesa has never had to establish a city property tax.

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By 1920 the population of Mesa reached 3,050. The fourteen-year expansion of the economy had translated into a need for more residential housing. During this time period, twenty-seven residential subdivisions had been platted within the townsite limits of Section 22 or closely adjacent to the townsite. Two additional subdivisions were platted in 1921.

These subdivisions changed the character of the town from a Mormon garden tract settlement into a densely-populated city with small lots. The large lots of the original plat were subdivided into smaller lots to accommodate the increased need for residential housing. Other subdivision encompassed entire city blocks, or portions thereof.

Other subdivisions catered to the needs of a diverse population. In 1916, the City Bank of Mesa platted the Verde Vista subdivision. This subdivision featured Spanish street names and was designed to appeal to Hispanic residents, many of whom were now working in the Mesa area. The cotton boom brought other ethnic groups as well. In 1921, the Southside Building and Loan Association filed a plat of the Tuskegee Place subdivision. This subdivision became the heart of Mesa's growing African American community, many of whom had traveled to the Salt River Valley as cotton production increased. In 1921, Mesa constructed a segregated school for African American children in Tuskegee Place, the Brooker T. Washington school.

The Post WWI Slump, 1922-1926

The 1920s are generally remembered as the "Roaring Twenties" because of the tremendous economic expansion that occurred during the decade. However, in the mining and agricultural sectors of the economy, the twenties were anything but roaring. The end of World War One brought with it a reduction in demand for the mineral and agricultural products of Arizona. These years were particularly difficult ones for farmers. In the Salt River Valley, farmers such as those in Mesa had invested heavily in cotton production. A drastic fall in cotton prices starting in 1921 left many bankrupt. Cotton, when it paid to ship it to market, brought only a fraction of its war-time price.

The slump in agricultural prices had a ripple effect in the economy of Mesa. Merchants who catered to the farm trade saw a reduction in sales and profits. Bankers who had loaned money to farmers had to write off loans as uncollectible. It took several years for farmers to diversify their crops. By switching to truck crops, melons, and grapes, farmers gradually began to pull themselves out of the slump. Prices for cotton reached pre-war levels by 1926. The slowdown in the economy also affected real estate development. From 1922 to 1926, only seven new subdivisions were platted in the Mesa area.

The one bright spot for Mesa residents during this period was the construction of the Arizona Temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Construction of the Temple took place from 1922 to 1927. Its construction

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was very important for LDS members in Arizona. Church teachings required that members be married in a Temple. The construction of the Arizona Temple meant that LDS members would no longer have to travel to the Temple in St. George, Utah, to be married.

Construction of the Temple spurred residential development of lands near the facility. Prominent members of the LDS church purchased portions of the old Kimball Addition and re-platted it as the Arizona Temple Addition in 1922. Two years later, O.S. Stapley platted the Stapley Addition in the same area. These new residential areas were closely related to the construction of the Temple.

Growth in the Late Twenties, 1927-1931

In 1925 the "Main Line" railroad arrived in Mesa, signalling a break in the tough years following World War One. This line was actually a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad that passed through Phoenix and the Salt River Valley, a long-sought goal for valley residents. By 1927, the worst effects of the post-war slump had passed and Mesa was well on its way to becoming a city. In 1931, residents capped the economic upswing with the completion of a railroad depot in Mesa.

From 1927 to 1931, eight additional subdivisions were platted within the Mesa townsite or closely adjacent to it. The arrival of the main line railroad and the resurgence of the agricultural economy brought renewed prosperity to

Mesa residents. The population of Mesa reached 3,750 in 1930.

One of the dominant new industries to emerge in the twenties was tourism. Arizona as a whole experienced an upswing in tourism during the decade. Mesa joined in the quest for tourist dollars by using public subscription to build the El Portal Hotel in 1928. Residents formed their own corporation, sold stock, and invested the money raised in construction.

Although the Great Depression begins with the stock market crash in October of 1929, it took some time for the worst effects to reach Arizona. The heavy reliance of Arizonans on the mining and agricultural sectors of the economy, which had prevented the state from sharing fully in the prosperity of the twenties, now insulated residents from the worst effects of the depression which were concentrated in the manufacturing sectors of the economy.

The growth in Mesa during the last half of the twenties resulted in pressure to expand the boundaries of the town beyond the one square mile area contained in Section 22. The erection of the Arizona Temple on a twenty-acre site at Main and Hobson streets, just outside the boundaries of the original town, generated a growing demand for residential housing outside the original townsite. Although Mesa had outlying subdivisions as early as 1910, during the late twenties Mesa entered an era of expansion through the completion of subdivisions that soon ringed the town.

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During the last part of the twenties Mesa officials looked to control some of the growth that was occurring outside the official town limits. These subdivisions were free from municipal taxation, a fact that made them attractive to new residents. At the same time, the outside subdivisions paid more for water, electricity, and gas service. Residents outside the town began to question the "bargain" of the independent subdivision.

Mesa residents and officials questioned the quality of some of the houses being constructed outside the town limits, calling them substandard. Starting in 1927, the Mesa Junior Chamber of Commerce began a campaign to take the outlying subdivisions into the city. The program was complete by June of 1930. Mesa officials took the opportunity provided by the annexation to re-number the subdivided blocks of the city into tracts. A new map, showing the recently annexed areas and the new numbering system for tracts, was adopted by the city council on July 10, 1930. The addition of the newly annexed area nearly doubled the population of Mesa to 6,200.

The Great Depression, 1932-1934

The general consensus among Arizona historians is that the Great Depression which began with the stock market crash in October of 1929 left the Salt River Valley relatively unscathed. This judgment is drawn primarily from the work of Jay Niebur who studied the effects of the depression in Phoenix. Niebur concluded that the diversified economy of the Salt River Valley, based on

agriculture with a strong underpinning of transportation and commercial activities, enabled residents of the Salt River Valley to avoid the worst effects of the depression.

While this conclusion seems to be supported by the case of Mesa, the depression curtailed residential home construction in the city. Previous to the economic downturn, many property owners had constructed residences on speculation with the hope that the house could be rented or easily sold when completed. With many out of work during the depression, the market for speculative housing diminished. Property owners were content to let lots sit vacant. Families that needed additional room because of the arrival of extended families added on to existing structures for additional space rather than construct new buildings.

A lack of confidence in the leadership of President Herbert Hoover contributed to the severity of the problem. As Hoover's leadership faltered, the negative effects spared no area of the country. Soon Mesa was hit hard by the depression. In 1932 and 1933 not a single subdivision was platted in Mesa. The growth of the community was curtailed completely.

The inauguration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in March of 1933 brought a new sense of confidence to the country. Warning Americans that they had nothing to fear except fear itself, Roosevelt guided the Federal government through a series of actions to alleviate unemployment conditions and stimulate the economy. Much of Roosevelt's program was by "trial and error," but

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he kept experimenting until he hit upon a successful combination of programs.

The New Deal, 1935-1940

By 1935, government-sponsored public works programs began to have an effect in many parts of the nation, including Mesa. The projects increased the amount of money in local circulation by providing work to residents and markets to merchants. In Mesa, the year 1935 was one of renewed residential construction.

Crucial to the increase in home building was the National Housing Act of 1934 that created the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). This Federal agency insured private lenders against loss on new mortgage loans. FHA also encouraged better construction standards along with easier financing. The result was an upswing of residential construction nationwide.

Residents of the Salt River Valley had the additional advantage of an ardent local supporter of the FHA program. Walter Bimson of Valley Bank and Trust (later Valley National Bank) quickly saw that the Federal program was a means to increase the business of his institution. Bimson actively boosted the FHA program in Mesa and spurred lending and home construction in the Valley. In March of 1934, the Valley Bank and Trust subdivided Block 36 of the original Mesa townsite. This was the first subdivision in Mesa in over three years.

The business community in Mesa suffered from the same economic conditions during the thirties as did the agricultural sector of the economy. The first few years of the depression were tough ones, with little business and few customers. In the later years of the decade, Federal government public works programs began to have an effect on business climate. Increased Federal spending, in the form of materials purchase and wages, began to stimulate the economy of Mesa.

Mesa received its fair share of Federal public works projects. As a means to combat the depression, the Federal government, under the direction of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, created a number of public works projects designed to get people back to work and increase the amount of money circulating in local economies. One of these programs, the Work Progress Administration (WPA), concentrated on the construction of public buildings and facilities. From July 1, 1935 to December, 1939, the WPA constructed more than 23,000 public buildings nation-wide. By giving the unemployed jobs on these types of public projects, the program also kept these individuals off the relief rolls and allowed them to obtain skills which would assist them in finding private employment. After 1939, the agency changed its name to the Work Projects Administration. The WPA program continued until 1941, but ceased with the entry of the United States in World War II.

In Mesa, the WPA made several important contributions to the development of the community. The use of WPA funds allowed Mesa to construct a modern swimming pool

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in Rendezvous Park, including a high-dive, a main pool 130 feet long, and two smaller pools for younger children. Other major WPA projects included expansion of the Southside District Hospital, and the construction of a new city hall, library, and jail facility. Smaller WPA projects included the installation of sidewalks and gutters, street paving, and park irrigation systems.

A second government program that benefitted Mesa was the Public Works Administration. The Public Works Administration (PWA) differed from the WPA in that it had a greater emphasis on actual construction. Public Works Administration funds allowed Mesa residents to construct a new auditorium for the Lehi School building.

By 1940 the population of Mesa had reached 7,250 people. While much of this increase was the result of the inclusion of outlying subdivisions, the final numbers also reflected slow if steady growth in the townsite itself. Mesa was the sixth largest city in Arizona in 1940, just behind the Clifton/Morenci area which had a population of 7,800. Phoenix, the state capitol, had a population of 65,000 in 1940.

World War Two, 1941-1945

Massive military spending by the Federal government during World War Two led to dramatic changes in Mesa. The government selected Arizona for the location of several training bases for pilots. The clear weather, low population, protected inland location, and preponderance of open space made Arizona an ideal site for air training.

The Federal government constructed two important military facilities in close proximity to Mesa. In July of 1941 the government announced that it had secured land north of Mesa for the construction of Falcon Field. This small facility was used to train hundreds of British Royal Air Force flyers. South of Mesa, the government constructed a much larger facility for the training of American forces. Williams Air Field, later Williams Air Force Base, was a major training facility during World War Two.

While the construction of the two military facilities near Mesa improved the economy of the area and led to an increase in population, the advent of World War II after the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, led to war-time restrictions on nearly every class of material. Businessmen profited from the war-time increase in prices, but they were unable to spend their new-found wealth due to restrictions on what they could buy.

Restrictions on building construction and materials availability due to World War II led to a drastic reduction in residential home building in Mesa. Government housing was an exception of course, but the construction of private residential homes came to a near halt. For example, the prominent Phoenix architectural firm of Lescher and Mahoney had seven residential commissions in 1940; in 1941 the firm had nine commissions, and in 1942 just one.

Only three subdivisions were platted in Mesa during the war years. These included the Butler Tract (1941),

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Temple View Acres (1942), and the Heward Tract (1942). No subdivisions were platted in Mesa during 1943 or 1944. By the time the next subdivision had been platted, in April of 1945, Allied troops had crossed the Rhine and were bearing down on Berlin. Germany surrendered on May 1, 1945.

The Great Post-War Boom, 1946-present

The end of World War II in 1945 ushered in a new era of prosperity for Mesa. Discharged soldiers and war workers with accumulated savings arrived in Mesa and began to construct homes. Arizona as a whole experienced a post-war population boom. Those who had worked in the state during the war decided to stay and made Arizona their new home. Between 1945 and 1960, the population of Arizona more than doubled. The post-war boom resulted in an increase in home construction in Mesa.

Although Falcon Field was closed and converted into a municipal airport for Mesa, Williams Field saw continued service through the Cold War era. Continued conflicts in Korea and Vietnam meant that Williams maintained a high level of activity. Many Mesa residents served as civilian workers on the base, and ranking military officers made their homes in Mesa.

Following the war, a large number of subdivisions were platted in the areas surrounding the original Mesa townsite. These subdivisions accommodated the need for additional residential housing. Many war workers and military personnel, who had worked or trained in Arizona

during the conflict, decided to remain after the war. The post-war period was also marked by the "baby boom," creating an additional need for single family housing. An example of a typical post-war subdivision is the Vista Gardens subdivision, originally platted as the Val Vista Manor No. 2 subdivision in 1947. These subdivisions rapidly filled with ranch style homes during the years after World War Two.

The spectacular growth of Mesa in the post-WWII era is reflected in its population figures. In 1950, Mesa rose to the third largest city in Arizona by doubling its population figure to 16,800 people. Mesa trailed only Tucson (45,500) and Phoenix (106,900). In 1951, new home construction in Mesa reached the one million dollar level. One builder, Joe Farnsworth, Jr., constructed more than eighty new homes in Mesa in 1951 alone. Mesa's population doubled again and reached 33,772 in 1960, nearly doubled during the next ten years to 63,049 in 1970, and nearly tripled to 152,453 by 1980.

This rapid population growth changed forever the character of Mesa. By 1950, it had surrendered its agricultural roots to become the third largest city in the state of Arizona. Its economy had diversified, including many new commercial ventures associated with high-technology. Winter tourism became an important part of the Mesa economy during the post-war era. The Chicago Cubs first came to Mesa in 1948 for spring training in the warm Arizona climate. In 1952 the club announced that it would permanently locate its spring training camp in Mesa, leading to the construction of Ho Ho Kam field. Spring

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training baseball proved a tremendous attraction for winter visitors, luring a steady stream of escapees from cold weather to spend time in Mesa. Many of these individuals decided to retire in Mesa, becoming permanent residents of the community. The construction of the Mesa Country Club and golf course in 1948 provided another attraction for winter visitors and retirees.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Temple Historic District in Mesa is significant for two reasons. First, it is considered significant under National Register criterion "A" in the area of Community Planning and Development for its relationship to broad patterns of community development in Mesa. Second, the Temple Historic District illustrates important examples of architectural styles common in Arizona during the first half of the twentieth century. The Temple Historic District is considered significant under National Register criterion "C" for the architectural styles and periods that it represents. The period of significance for the district starts in 1910 with the platting of the Kimball Addition and continues until 1949, the end of the 50-year period of significance for the National Register.

The significance of the Temple Historic District is described under two historic contexts. Context one, "Mesa's Suburban Development, 1910-1949," describes the development of subdivisions outside the original townsite. Context one describes the significance of community development in Mesa. Context two, "The Evolution of Architectural Styles in Mesa Townsite

Extensions, 1922 to 1949," describes the significant architectural styles and themes which influenced the stylistic treatment of buildings in Mesa as represented by the district. Context two describes the architectural significance of the district.

These historic contexts are based on previous Arizona SHPO-sponsored historic preservation survey work in Mesa. In 1993, the Woodward Architectural Group surveyed the original townsite of Mesa, developing historic contexts appropriate to Section 22 which comprised the original townsite. In 1997, The Architecture Company surveyed some of the early subdivisions outside of the original townsite. These two works built on an earlier Arizona SHPO-sponsored survey of Mesa, the 1984 Mesa Historical Survey completed by Linda Laird and Associates. However, the 1984 survey was conducted prior to the emphasis on contextual evaluation so is not as valuable as the more recent surveys.

The two historic contexts developed in the 1993 and 1997 surveys closely reflect the two contexts used in this National Register nomination. Contexts identified by Woodward are "Mesa City: From Mormon Settlement to Urban Center, 1878 to 1945" and "The Evolution of Architectural Periods in the Mesa Townsite, 1878 to 1945." Contexts identified in the 1997 survey are "Mesa's First Suburbs: From Early Townsite Extensions to Modern Neighborhoods, 1910 to 1945" and "The Evolution of Architectural Styles in the Townsite Extensions, 1910 to 1945."

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HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Historic Context One: Mesa's Suburban Development, 1910-1949

The Temple Historic District consists of subdivisions that were platted beyond the original townsite of Mesa. This process of subdivision outside the original townsite was an important factor in the expansion of Mesa. This was a significant change in the community development of Mesa and the Temple Historic District is importantly associated with this process. The expansion of Mesa into this particular area outside the original townsite is closely related to the construction of the LDS Arizona Temple, completed in 1927.

The Temple Historic District is significant for its association with the development of a cohesive neighborhood of middle and upper class families in Mesa from 1910 to 1949. Although a portion of the area was originally platted as the Kimball Addition in October of 1910, most of the buildings in the historic district were built between 1922 and 1949 within two subdivisions that encompass most of the Temple Historic District. The two subdivisions are the Arizona Temple Addition, opened in 1922, and the Stapley Acres subdivision, opened in 1924. Additional buildings were constructed outside of these two organized subdivisions in the Temple Historic District on lots created from larger parcels of land without the benefit of an organized subdivision (Block Nos. 89 and 90). In addition to residential buildings the district includes

commercial and religious buildings that were closely associated with the neighborhood.

The Kimball Addition (platted in October, 1910) was the third subdivision to be platted outside the original Mesa townsite. It was preceded by the North Evergreen subdivision (July, 1910) and the Evergreen Acres subdivision (August, 1910). These three subdivisions represented the expansive growth of Mesa in the second decade of the twentieth century. During this period the demand for residential housing led to the development of subdivisions outside the boundaries of the original townsite. These subdivisions were designed and marketed to appeal to the suburban resident who wanted to avoid the problems associated with "city living."

While North Evergreen blossomed into an exclusive residential subdivision in the years from 1910 to 1914, Evergreen Acres developed more slowly. Its greater distance from the center of town and lack of attention to landscaping details rendered Evergreen Acres less desirable from a buyer's standpoint. The Kimball Addition, located further still from the center of town was a "paper" subdivision, existing only as lines drawn on map paper.

The land in the Kimball Addition was owned by the Kimball family. W.A. Kimball was a Mesa pioneer who arrived in 1881. His father, Heber C. Kimball, was First Counselor to Brigham Young. In Mesa, William Kimball owned and operated the Kimball House hotel. A staunch Republican, Kimball served one term on the County Board of

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Supervisors. Kimball married Emma (Emeline) Sistine, a member of another prominent early Mesa family.

Mr. Kimball died in 1906, survived by his wife. She began development of the Kimball Addition in 1910. Two reasons have been advanced for its failure to develop. The establishment of two other subdivisions prior to the Kimball Addition may have saturated the market in Mesa. Secondly, plans for the Arizona Temple were already in the works as early as 1910. Church officials may have persuaded Mrs. Kimball to hold onto the property for eventual selection as a possible temple site. Although historians disagree on the reasons, the Kimball Addition was never sold as individual lots and it remained in the single ownership of Emeline S. Kimball.

In the early twenties a decline in the price of cotton and a national depression associated with the end of World War One meant hard times in the Salt River Valley, including Mesa. Construction slowed in the townsite and in the contiguous subdivisions. Farmers and business owners searched for ways to diversify Mesa's economy. After a few years the economy began to rebound and Mesa shared in the prosperity associated with the "Roaring Twenties."

A major project which spurred growth on the southeastern edge of the townsite was the construction of the Arizona Temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The construction of the LDS Temple achieved the realization of many generations of LDS pioneers. The earliest recorded donation for the Temple dated back to

1897, when a Graham County widow donated \$5.00 to the construction fund when it was thought a temple would be erected in the town of Pima.

Mesa LDS officials began actively promoting the idea in 1912. By the end of World War One over \$200,000 had been collected for construction. Church officials visited Mesa after the war and on September 24, 1919, selected a twenty-acre tract at what is now the corner of Main and Hobson Streets just outside the original townsite. Preliminary planning took place from 1919 to 1921. Several individuals served on the "Arizona Temple District Committee" that planned the temple construction. Committee members included James Lesueur (president of the Maricopa Stake), O.S. Stapley, (counselor to President Lesueur) John Cumard (counselor to President Lesueur) Andrew Kimball (president of the St. Joseph Stake), John T. Lesueur (treasurer), and G.C. Spilsbury. Actual construction began in 1922 and continued until 1927.

Temples are used for LDS marriages and other sacred ceremonies. A temple is separate and distinct from chapels used for weekly worship. The first Mormon Temple was dedicated in Kirtland, Ohio, in 1836. Construction of a second Temple in Nauvoo, Illinois, began in 1841. Prior to the construction of the Arizona Temple, Mormon couples had to travel to the nearest temple -- in St. George, Utah -- to have their marriages "sealed" or made official. This led to the creation of the "Honeymoon Trail" from Arizona to Utah as many couples made their way north to the temple in St. George. The

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construction of a temple in Arizona would mean that LDS marriage ceremonies could be completed without the arduous trip.

As plans were being drawn for the Arizona Temple, church officials began to make plans to provide for housing in the area that would complement the coming improvements. The promoters of the Arizona Temple Addition, opened in 1922, included prominent members of Mesa's Mormon community. These included J.W. and Anna M. Lesueur, O.S. and Polly Stapley, John and Eva Anna Cumnard, and C.R. and Nellie D. Clark. Anticipating construction of the Temple, this group purchased the Kimball Addition from the Kimball family and replatted it as the Arizona Temple Addition.

James Lesueur was a pioneer who arrived in Mesa in 1878 as a child, then spent his early years in St. Johns. He married Anna Anderson in 1902 and the couple returned to Mesa in 1906 where James opened a mercantile business. He served as president of the Maricopa Stake from 1912 to 1927, and president of the Arizona Temple from 1927 to 1944. James Lesueur died in 1948.

O.S. Stapley arrived in Mesa with his family at age 10. He married Polly Hunsaker of Mesa in 1894 and started the O.S. Stapley Company hardware and lumber company with his father-in-law. The firm prospered, particularly after construction started on Roosevelt Dam. As a prominent construction materials supplier at the start of the Apache Trail to the dam, Stapley garnered a large amount of government business. His firm later expanded

operations to Phoenix, Chandler, Glendale, and Buckeye. In addition to his hardware company, Stapley amassed considerable holdings in real estate. Stapley was also an active member of the LDS church.

John Cumnard was a relative latecomer to Mesa. He arrived in the United States from Liverpool in 1908 as an LDS convert. He moved to Mesa in 1912 where he obtained his US citizenship in 1918. Cumnard was president of the Maricopa Stake for 19 years. He served on the Arizona Corporation Commission from 1933 to 1935, and as state examiner from 1939 to 1941. A charter member of the Mesa Chamber of Commerce, Cumnard was a member of the Rotary Club and chairman of the Mesa Red Cross. Beyond finding time for these church and community activities, Cumnard was in the real estate and insurance business.

Clyde R. Clark operated a grocery business in Mesa. Clark served on the Mesa City Council. He was also active in the LDS church. His wife Nellie died in 1949; Clark died in 1951.

The boundaries of the new Arizona Temple subdivision matched those of the earlier Kimball Addition. The northern boundary of the subdivision was East Main Street and the southern boundary was East Second Avenue. The western boundary was originally designated as South Hobson Street and is today known as South Mesa Drive. The eastern boundary of the subdivision was designated Luesuer Street and abutted the site of the Arizona LDS Temple.

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In contrast to the earlier Kimball Addition, the Arizona Temple Addition replaced the two planned 80-foot wide east-west streets with one major east-west street. This was an extension of First Avenue from the townsite and maintained its generous 132-foot width. This street was designed as a wide, tree-lined ceremonial boulevard which made use of its width and orientation to create a strong view axis toward the Temple. The west facade was the principle facade of the Temple. Lots on East First Avenue were advertised as "Facing the Temple - at a Bargain."

The earliest houses constructed in the Arizona Temple Addition were built on either side of East First Avenue. The axis with the Temple made this street the most prestigious in the subdivision. The next focus of development was Lesueur Street, facing the Temple grounds. Later development took place on Kimball Avenue, south of and parallel to First Avenue. The Udall Street portion of the Arizona Temple Addition was the last to develop.

The second subdivision associated with the Temple was Stapley Acres. This subdivision was located to the south of the Arizona Temple Addition and the Arizona Temple grounds. Stapley Acres had an unusual shape: a single row of ten 60 by 90-ft. lots were oriented east-west along Hobson Street (now South Mesa Drive), with seventeen 60 by 603 ft. lot running north-south extending to the east. This subdivision was platted in 1924 by O.S. and Polly Mae Stapley, pioneer Mesa residents. O.S. Stapley was owner of the O.S. Stapley Hardware Company which had stores in several valley communities. Stapley and his

family continued to occupy the large Stapley home just south of the subdivision.

Church President Heber J. Grant dedicated the Arizona Temple on October 23, 1927. The building was patterned after King Solomon's Temple, with sacred space on the second floor and administrative functions on the first floor. Architects Don Carlos Young, Jr. and Ramm Hansen emphasized pillars in the construction. The Arizona Temple is significant as one of only three temples constructed without the distinctive tall spire that characterizes LDS Temples. The temple in Mesa shares a flat roof with only two other temples: Hawaii (Owahu) and Alberta, Canada. All three of these temples were constructed in in the late teens and early twenties.

The advent of the Great Depression after the stock market crash in 1929 curtailed economic growth in Mesa and the nation. Because the depression was strongly felt in the agricultural section of the economy, Mesa was hard hit. As a consequence, very little residential home construction took place for the next few years. The nation began to come out of the depression by 1937, as a result of Federal government public works programs, but only the advent of World War Two could bring a final end to the economic downturn.

The dearth of home construction in the Temple Historic District continued during World War Two, but for a different reason. The war effort required a total commitment of supplies and materials. The result was a shortage of building materials and restrictions on the

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amount of goods people could purchase. The pattern of slow growth in the district continued through the war years.

The one exception to this generally slow pace of residential and commercial construction during the war was the erection of the LDS 5th Ward Church in 1943. Population expansion required additional facilities. Derived from the 2nd Ward, this new ward church building provided space for weekly church services.

Following World War Two, a great expansion in population occurred in Arizona. Soldiers and war workers who had experienced the climate and attractive lifestyle of Arizona during the war decided to make the state their permanent home. This increase in population coincided with an increase in spending for home construction and business development. Workers and soldiers went on a spending spree with their savings and "mustering out" money to build homes and businesses.

This improved economic climate resulted in a new wave of construction in the Temple Historic District. Many of the vacant lots which had remained from the early years of the subdivision soon blossomed with houses. A series of community amenities and businesses developed to serve the needs of the new residents.

One of the most noteworthy of these was Wright's Market. This was a family business started by Lorenzo (Lo) Wright. Later, as additional family members joined it became Lo Wright & Sons. These included Harold, Bassett, Jack, Tom, Bill, and Lavoun. The firm started in Mesa about

1928 with a store at 111W. Main Street. Wright later added a second store on Main Street, Wrights West End Market, and a store in Chandler. The firm opened Wright's Locker Market in 1952 on South McDonald in Mesa. The store in the Temple neighborhood was opened in 1955 and called "Wright's Shopping Center Market."

Local residents called Wright's Market "the first shopping center in Mesa." The market served as the neighborhood store, where residents could do their laundry, get a hair cut, go to the post office and drug store, or to the Ben Franklin variety store. In later years, ca. 1981, the building was converted into the Kirby's Furniture Store.

Other later changes included conversion of the Stapley Home into the Elks Lodge, ca. 1955, and the creation of Stapley Park. The LDS Church modernized the Arizona Temple in 1975 by adding single-story dressing rooms to the south side of the building. The Visitor's Center building was also added to the grounds at this time. The Temple Beth Shalom acquired the 5th Ward LDS Church for use as a Jewish synagogue. These later changes to the district merely represent the gradual change and maturation of the area. These changes have not had a negative effect on the integrity of the district.

The Temple Historic District is a good example of the process twentieth century suburban development in Mesa. This change was an important part of the community of Mesa as residents required more housing than the original plan could provide. The Temple Historic District is an excellent example of the process of community

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development which changed Mesa from a pastoral, agricultural community to more closely match the growing urban populations of Phoenix, Glendale, and Tempe. While its growth closely matches the overall process of community development in the Salt River Valley, the association with the LDS Arizona Temple makes the Temple Historic District in Mesa unique.

Construction of the Arizona Temple In Mesa took place from 1922 to 1927. Its construction was very important for members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS) in Arizona. LDS Church teachings required that member's marriages be solemnized in a special religious building called a Temple. Prior to the completion of the Arizona Temple in Mesa, church members had to travel to the closest temple, which was located in Utah, for this ceremony. The completion of the Arizona Temple in 1927 meant that LDS members no longer had to make the arduous trek to Utah for this important event.

The construction of the LDS Temple achieved the realization of many generations of LDS pioneers. The earliest recorded donation for the temple dated back to 1897. In that year a Graham County widow donated \$5.00 to the construction fund when it was thought a temple would be erected in the town of Pima.

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acre tract at what is now the corner of Main and Hobson Streets just outside the original townsite. Preliminary planning took place from 1919 to 1921.

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Church President Heber J. Grant dedicated the Arizona Temple on October 23, 1927. The building was patterned after King Solomon's Temple, with sacred space on the

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Construction of the Arizona Temple in Mesa spurred residential development of lands near the facility. Prominent members of the LDS church purchased portions of the old Kimball Addition and re-platted it as the Arizona Temple Addition in 1922. Two years later, O.S. Stapley platted the Stapley Addition in the same area. These new residential areas were closely related to the construction of the Temple.

The LDS Church modernized the Arizona Temple in 1975 by adding single-story dressing rooms to the south side of the building. The Visitor's Center building was also added to the grounds at this time. The Arizona Temple still serves as the center for LDS life in Arizona.

Historic Context Two: The Evolution of Architectural Styles in Mesa Townsite Extensions, 1922 to 1949

Several architectural styles are represented within the Temple Historic District which reflects its 27+ year period of development. The earliest architectural style found is

the National Folk or Vernacular style. Although this style is primarily seen in homes construction during the initial settlement period in Mesa, it can also be found in homes constructed towards the end of World War II. Characteristics of this style include rectangular, square, or L-shaped one story buildings. The massing is usually defined as gable-front, gable-front-and-wing, hall-and-parlor, or I-plan. The gabled roofs are sheathed with wood shingles, asphalt or asbestos shingles, or corrugated sheet metal. Porches integral with the gabled roof or attached as a shed roof were often part of the home. The floors were usually raised and constructed of wood. The walls were constructed of frame, stone, brick or concrete block (in later homes), and sheathed with wood siding, weatherboard, clapboard, board-and-batten, stucco, stone brick, or painted concrete block. Tall rectangular double-hung windows and doors were commonly found in this style. The character-defining elements for the National Folk/Vernacular style is the lack of decorative ornamentation or details.

A portion of the homes in the Temple Historic District fall under the architectural style—Bungalow. This style of architecture, originating in California in the early 1900s, was popular in Mesa from 1910-1940. Characteristics of the Bungalow style include single story simple, box-like massing with medium-pitched hipped or gabled roofs. Large front porches and symmetrical facades with pairs of double-hung windows are also character-defining elements of the style. The Bungalow style is subdivided into three substyles—Classical, Craftsman, and California. Each of these substyles contains the primary characteristics, i.e.,

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gabled roofs, deep overhangs, front porches, but differ in the detailing. The Craftsman Bungalow is far more ornate with exposed wood trim, especially heavy timber trusses, beams, brackets, and rafter tails. The porches are usually supported by massive masonry or stone piers. Front "Chicago" style windows, single picture window flanked by narrow double-hung windows, is also found in many Bungalows. The Classical Bungalow is very modest in its trim and detailing. The California Bungalow usually has an offset front porch wrapping around the house to create a porte-cochere. The windows many times will contain multiple panes in the upper lights. The Classical Bungalow is most represented within the Wilbur Historic District. The Classical Bungalow is closest to the essence of the Bungalow with its simple gable-roof massing and deep overhangs, simple double-hung windows, and many times symmetrical facade.

In the mid 1920s, a whole sequence of stylistic treatments drawing from large segments of the historical range of European housing styles, known as Period Revival styles began to crop up in Mesa. The first of these styles is the Tudor Revival style which stems from medieval English building traditions. The Tudor Revival style can be characterized by its rectangular or "L" shaped plans and very high-pitched roofs. The front facades are usually asymmetrical in layout. Small portals or vestibules are common rather than large front porches. The roofs are generally sheathed with wood or slate shingles. The windows can be characterized as small-paned casements in flat-topped, Tudor, Gothic, or round-arched openings.

A second Period Revival style found in Mesa is the Spanish Colonial Revival style. This style stems from an interest in the region's heritage, including its historic links to Spain, Mexico and indigenous American cultures. Characterized by its stucco walls and tile roofs, the Spanish Colonial Revival home is rectangular in plan, one to two stories in height with asymmetrical facades. The roof forms are often combinations of flat roofs with parapets and low-pitched gables. Small porches with arched openings and occasional pergolas or porte-cocheres can be found in this style. The tall double-hung or casement windows sometimes have small panes in the upper sashes. Occasionally the windows and doors appear within Roman or semi-circular arched openings. Typical ornamental features of the style include applied terra cotta, tile or cast concrete ornament, decorative iron trim for sconces, grillwork, brackets, railings, balconets, and fences.

In the mid-1930s, a new style loosely based on early Spanish Colonial buildings modified somewhat from earlier Period Revival style buildings, gained popularity in California. This style, the Ranch style of housing first appeared in Mesa in the mid-to-late 1930s, but became dominant during the years following World War II. The majority of the homes in the Temple Historic District reflect the resurgence of residential development in Mesa following the depression years. These early Ranch style homes were called Transitional/ Early Ranch (or Minimal Traditional). This early Ranch style architecture drew from earlier styles as well as bringing about new stylistic elements. They typically contained raised floors and wood

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double-hung or wood casement windows. They were also smaller in scale than the later sprawling Ranch homes. The Ranch style is characterized by one story, rectangular or L-shaped structures with low-pitched gable or hipped roofs. Small wood frame porches occur over the entry or at the juncture of the intersecting roofs. A variety of materials can be found with this style including brick masonry, painted or unpainted; stucco over wood frame; and concrete masonry units, painted or unpainted. The windows are usually steel casement or fixed with multiple lights. Occasionally, corner windows can be found. Decorative elements include horizontal wood siding at gable ends and occasionally wood shutters flanking windows.

In general, the residences found in the Temple Historic District are very modest in scale, style, and detailing. The larger homes can be found along First Avenue. The variety of the architectural styles represented in the district reflects the sporadic development of the neighborhood from its initial platting of the subdivisions. This sporadic development is characteristic of the development of Mesa as a whole.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9 Page 37

Temple Historic District
Mesa, Maricopa County, AZ

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Section Number 10 Page 38

Temple Historic District
Mesa, Maricopa County, AZ

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UTM References

A	12 423550E 3697420N
B	12 423960E 3697420N
C	12 423960E 3697000N
D	12 423760E 3697000N
E	12 423760E 3696600N
F	12 423550E 3696600N

non-contributing, remodeled historic buildings can have their integrity restored in the future and subsequently be listed as contributing properties. Also, by including several contiguous vacant lots within the district boundaries, local preservation agencies can influence the development of those properties to sensitively complement the contributing historic properties and streetscape.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See attached boundary map

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the Temple Historic District encompasses those historic properties which have retained sufficient integrity to portray a sense of the neighborhood's historic time and place. The boundary includes the following areas:

- The Arizona LDS Temple and grounds;
- Most of the Arizona Temple Addition except at the north end where modern development has eroded the historic setting;
- The west third of Stapley Acres which retains its earliest residential development; and
- The four large parcels at the south end of the district where a park and commercial buildings were constructed to support the residential neighborhood.

The boundary was drawn as smoothly as possible even though numerous non-contributing properties were included within the district. It is hoped that many of the

The intrusive modern apartment complex and LDS Church at the center of Stapley Acres has cut the subdivision in half. Rather than addressing this addition as part of a discontinuous district, it is hoped that the later Ranch Style era development at the east end of Stapley Acres will be included in a future historic district which may include properties between Lesueur Street and Hobson Street north of Broadway Road.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

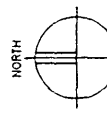
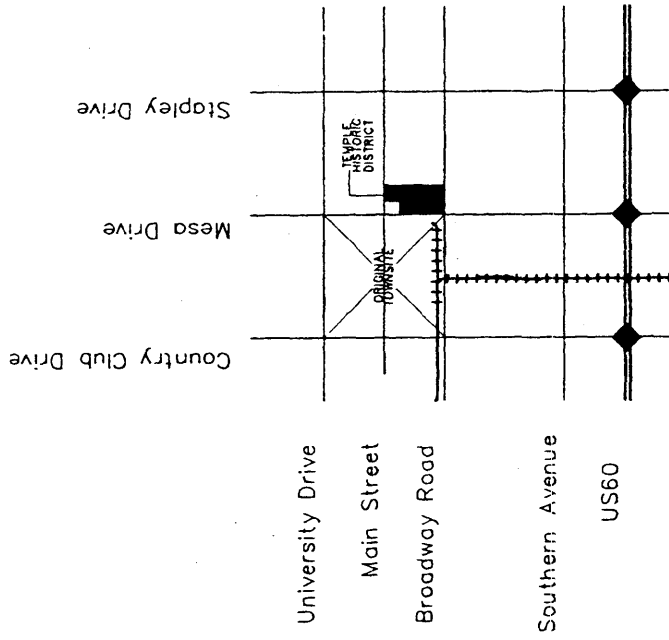
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Temple Historic District
Mesa, Maricopa County, AZ

Photographer: D. M. Parmiter
Date: March 1999
Location of Original Negatives: Ryden Architects
902 W. McDowell Rd.
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

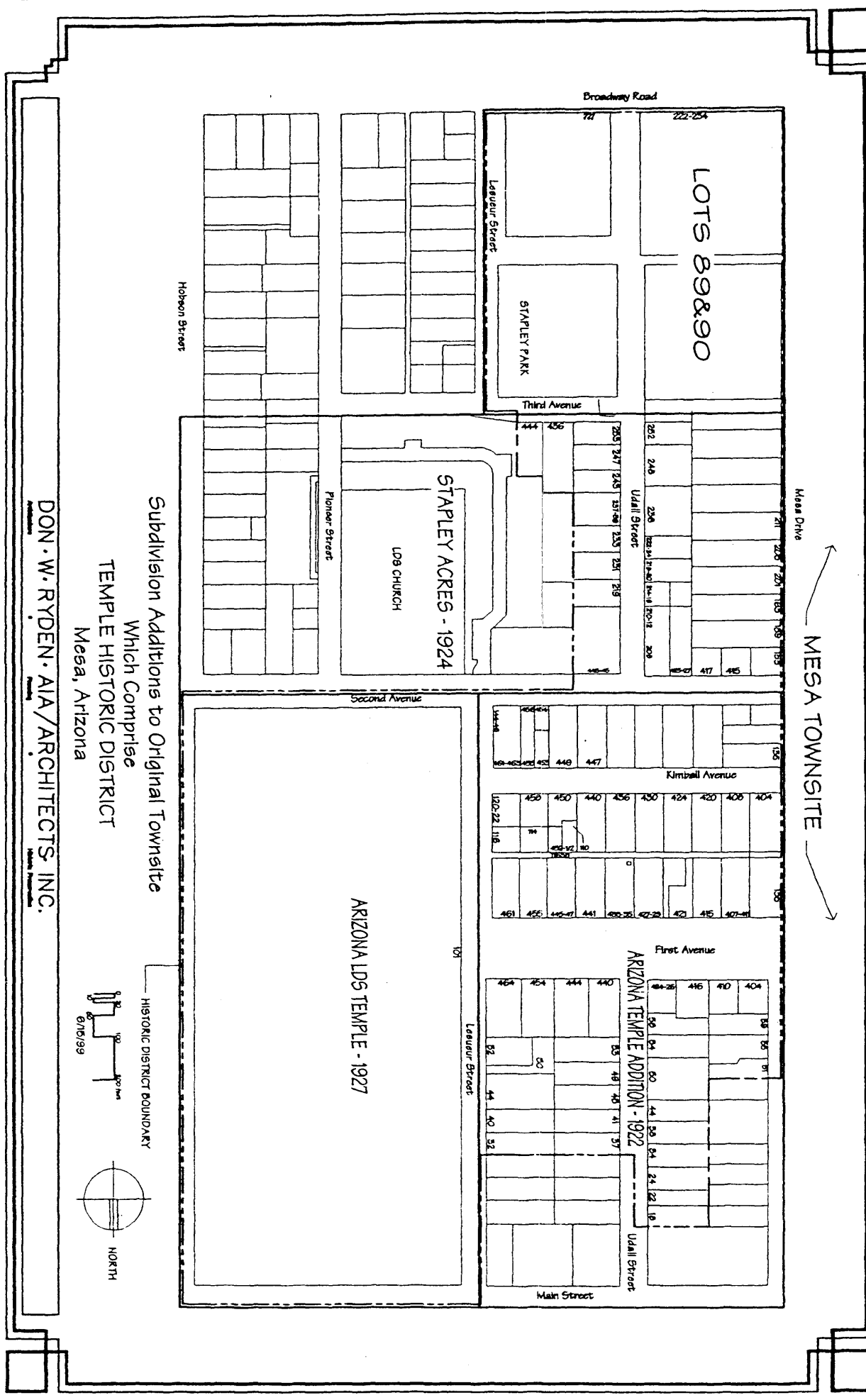
Photo #	View to
1	First Avenue looking East toward Arizona LDS Temple
2	Udall Street looking Southwest
3	Lesueur Street looking Southwest
4	First Avenue looking Northwest
5	Kimball Street looking Northwest
6	Udall Street looking Northeast
7	Third Avenue looking East



N.T.S.

Location Map

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Professional Seal



Mesa Drive
 MESA TOWNSITE

LOTS 89&90

STAPLEY PARK

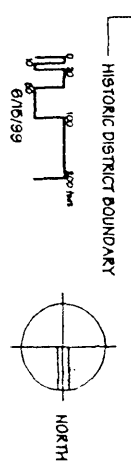
STAPLEY ACRES - 1924

LDS CHURCH

ARIZONA LDS TEMPLE - 1927

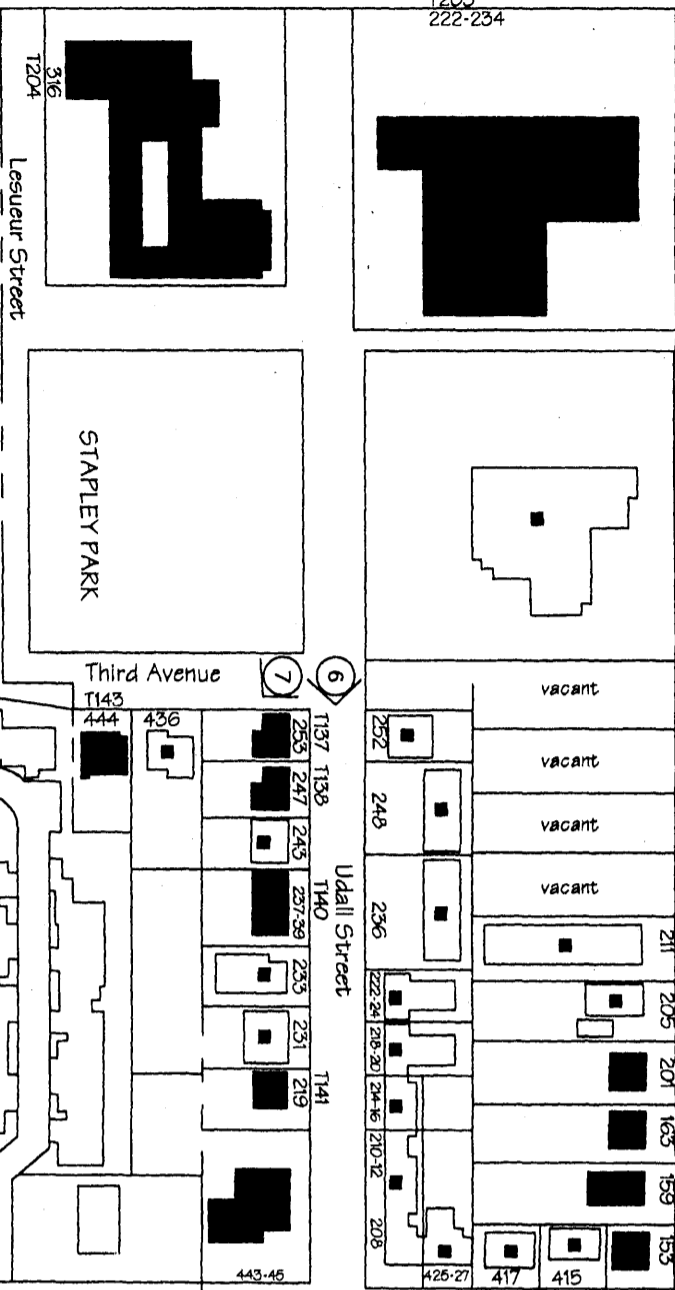
Subdivision Additions to Original Townsite
 Which Comprise
 TEMPLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Mesa, Arizona

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Broadway Road

T203
222-234



Lesueur Street

STAPLEY PARK

Third Avenue

Udall Street

Mesa Drive

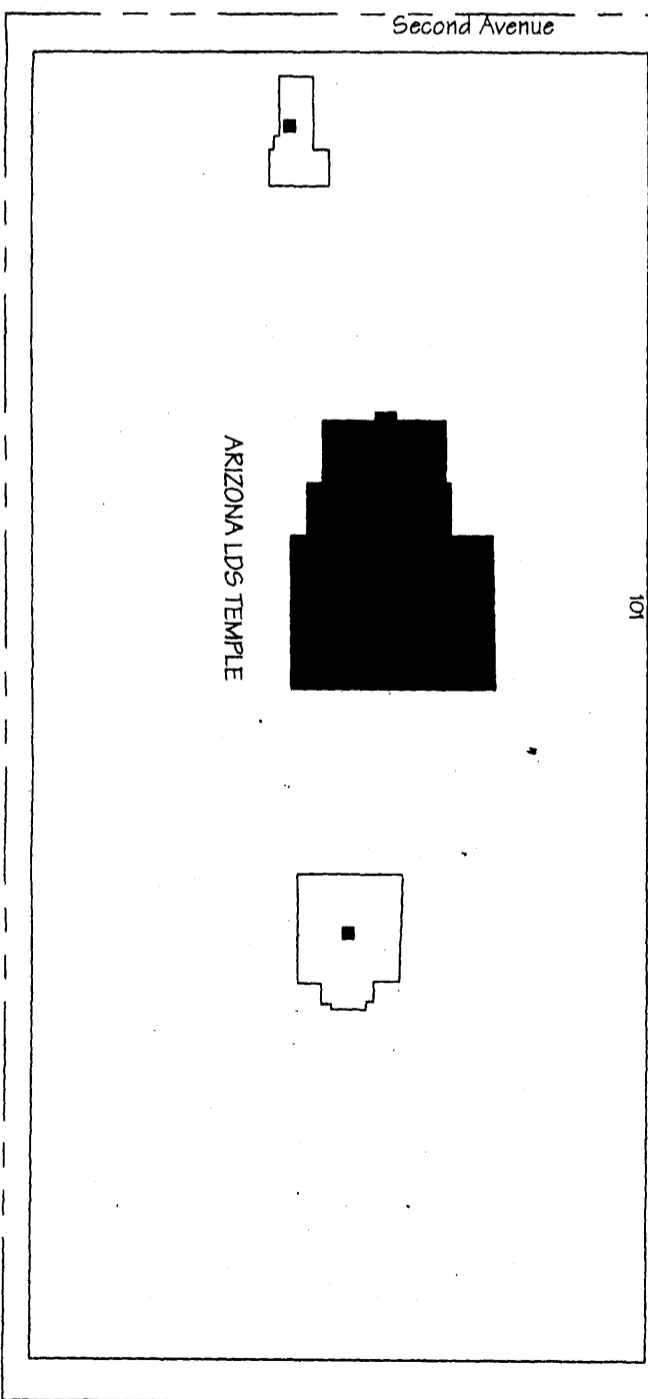


Hobson Street

Pioneer Street

LDS CHURCH

Second Avenue




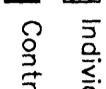
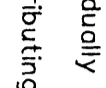
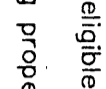
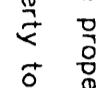
ARIZONA LDS TEMPLE

First Avenue

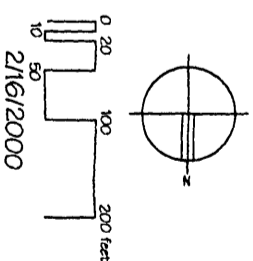
Udall Street

Lesueur Street

Main Street

-  Individually eligible property
-  Contributing property to district
-  Non-contributing property to district
-  District boundary
-  Photo Key

TEMPLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Mesa, Arizona



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Architecture Planning Historic Preservation